



## **SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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*Abstract. This article considers main reasons influencing the process of integration of English borrowings in the Uzbek and Russian languages, as well as factors contributing to their spread in various spheres of life. In addition, special attention is paid to the negative and positive influence of English borrowings on the vocabulary of the recipient languages.*

*Key words. English borrowings, anglicisms, anglicization, Russian language, Uzbek language, recipient language, negative influence, positive influence.*

## **СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В РУССКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

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*В данной статье рассматриваются основные причины, влияющие на процесс интеграции английских заимствований в узбекском и русском языках, а также факторы, способствующие их распространению в различных сферах жизнедеятельности. Кроме того, в статье особое внимание уделяется отрицательному и положительному влиянию английских заимствований на лексику языков-реципиентов.*

*Ключевые слова. английские заимствования, англицизмы, англицизация, русский язык, узбекский язык, язык-реципиент, отрицательное влияние, положительное влияние.*

In terms of Uzbek language, as the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev said, «Language – is possible to say, a passport, a confirmation of the existence of nations. All the power, the charm of the language is, firstly, manifested in its vitality. Therefore, nations, recognizing their independence, nurture their native language, mobilize all their strength and potential in their development. The native language of the beloved people forms the basis of its national spirit and self-importance, the basis of national ideas. The notions of language and nation in all the times were perceived as interrelated ones. Without language there is no nation and without nation there is no language». [5]

The Uzbek language has an ancient and rich history, and its formation, as evidenced by scientific facts, was influenced by Bactrians, Sogdians, Khorezmians, and other ethnic groups and nations, who once lived on the territory of the region two millennia ago. Hereby, it is worth to note the important role of ancient Turkic language in the formation and comprehensive development of the Uzbek literary language. Our great ancestors – prominent figures of science and literature of different times and eras, such as Yusuf Hos Hojib, Ahmad Yugnakiy, Atoiy, Lutfiy, Bobur, Ogakhiy, Mashrab, Mukimiy, Furkat and other well-known educators, having vividly reflected the richness of vocabulary, artistic ability, beauty and

elegance of our language in their creative works, made an invaluable contribution in this direction. Immortal works of the great poet and thinker AlisherNavoi, which are today included in the Treasury of world culture, were created in our native language, extending its glory throughout the world.

During the years of independence, the Uzbek language, having become a truly state language, entered the arena as a powerful force mobilizing people to achieve such great goals as building a free and prosperous life in our country.

Today, our native Uzbekistan is rising to a new, higher stage of its development on the basis of the main principle «From national revival to national progress.» In the process of implementing large-scale reforms in the country, the role and authority of the state language in our life is increasing. [6]

Meanwhile, the Russian language is also widely spoken in Uzbekistan. Word-stock of Russian language in general and Russian literary language in frequencies are constantly expanding because of borrowings.

In the last decade, there has been an intensive penetration of English borrowings into the Uzbek and Russian languages. A large number of new concepts have appeared, along with words and terms, primarily in the field of economics, politics and technology. Foreign language, in particular, English vocabulary is being used on a daily basis in the speech of young people. A sharp increase in the number of English borrowings in Uzbek and Russian causes a double attitude; whether anglicization [7] is a stage of evolution, or does it mean the beginning of the process of deformation of the lexical composition of the language. Naturally, at all times, the integration of the economy, culture caused the interaction of language systems. The emergence of English borrowings in the Uzbek and Russian languages is explained by the leading role of Great Britain and America in the world economy and politics.

The general condition of the process of borrowing is the interaction between folks, cultures, in economic policy, cultural and everyday contacts between people speaking different languages. These contacts can be massive and long-term in the conditions of long-term cohabitation of people, side by side, in the same territory. Or they can be carried out only through individual classes and strata of society and even through individuals, including in the form of only written contact, literary introduction to the culture of another people.

In modern conditions of growing globalization, solving the problems of national language policy is becoming one of the important factors in the preservation and development of national culture and language. In this regard, the attention of linguists and culturologists should be directed to the study of the functioning processes of the recipient languages and trends in their development at the present historical stage.

The avalanche-like uncontrolled stream of borrowings is one of the most important and significant processes taking place in the lexical system of the recipient language in the last twenty years, which is a sign of linguistic globalization. English borrowings (anglicisms) are actively used in the everyday speech of our contemporaries, in media, they fill the urban space around us, which is clearly seen on the example of street signs and urban outdoor advertising.

Famous lexicologist and lexicographer Professor G.N. Sklyarevskayanotes that “rarely linguists can observe such a rapid turn of linguistic evolution” [2, p. 177].

High frequency of use of foreign linguistic words and phraseological units

of terminological character in modern Uzbek and Russian speech indicates that the borrowing process of these units in the recipient languages was caused by the objective necessity, and not associated with the momentary nutty «fashion» for anglicisms. Foreign language borrowings could not penetrate so actively into the language and adapt in it, if they were not in demand by the society and would not serve its needs.

It is assumed that English borrowings have both positive and negative impact on the cultural life and language behavior of people.

But an unambiguous answer to the question of whether English borrowings in Uzbek and Russian are an improvement or a trigger, leading to the destruction of the recipient languages, cannot be given. On the one hand, borrowing is a natural process of enriching the vocabulary of a language, and on the other hand, this process needs to be consciously regulated in the interests of preserving the purity of the native language.

The high frequency of the use of foreign language words and phraseological units of a terminological nature in modern Russian speech indicates that the process of borrowing of these units in the Russian language was caused by an objective necessity, and not associated with the momentary «fashion» for Anglicisms. Foreign language borrowings could not penetrate so actively into the language and adapt in it, if not for demanded by Russian society and would not serve its needs.

New lexical borrowings helped to eliminate the «semantic gaps» in the recipient languages to denote new realities and concepts that had appeared in society at the turn of the century in connection with the implementation of social and political reforms and the construction of a market economy in the country. For example: image – imij (in Uzbek) – имидж (in Russian); impeachment – impichment (in Uzbek) – импичмент (in Russian); mainstream – meinstrim (in Uzbek) – мейнстрим (in Russian); press release – press-reliz (in Uzbek) – пресс-релиз (in Russian); summit – sammit (in Uzbek) – саммит (in Russian); speaker – spiker (in Uzbek) – спикер (in Russian); spoiler – spoyler (in Uzbek) – спойлер (in Russian); troll – troll (in Uzbek) – тролль (in Russian).

As the use of foreign language linguistic units grows in certain terminological systems, the sphere of their functioning as a whole expands thanks to mass media, borrowed linguistic units of a terminological nature penetrate into the general literary language and become understandable to other native speakers of recipient language [1, p. 18]

It is essential to note some redundancy in the use of Anglicisms in modern Uzbek and Russian languages, preference in using a foreign word instead of its Uzbek and Russian counterpart: after all, many borrowed words have primordially Uzbek and Russian equivalents. For example: businessman – tadbirkor (in Uzbek) – предприниматель (in Russian); consensus – rozilik (in Uzbek) – согласие (in Russian); legitimacy – qonuniylik (in Uzbek) – законность (in Russian); tolerance – bag’rikenglik (in Uzbek) – терпимость (in Russian); creative – ijodiy (in Uzbek) – творческий (in Russian); communication – aloqa (in Uzbek) – общение (in Russian), teenager – o’spirin (in Uzbek) – подросток (in Russian), security – xavfsizlik (in Uzbek) – охрана (in Russian).

At the same time, it is worth mentioning the role of media in the dissemination and popularization of foreign words and expressions among the population. According to academician L.A. Verbitskaya, “in the last 15 years, television and

multimedia, including the Internet, have had a significant and by no means the best influence on the language” [3, p. 13].

Certain concern and fears among philologists and culturologists are caused by the fact that foreign words are actively intruding into the everyday life of people living in Uzbekistan: nowadays foreign words are used not only as terms or names of concepts new to Russian and Uzbek reality, they actively penetrate into modern urban life, space, filling the sphere of everyday communication, far from terminology. This is clearly seen in the example of street signs, names of shops, cafes and restaurants, as well as outdoor advertising on the streets of cities in Uzbekistan. For example: “PinkIsland”, “Selfie”, “Cotton”, “Next”, “Beans and Brews”, “Black Bear”, etc.

Significant role is played by slang, the layer of vocabulary that does not coincide with the literary norm. Many people perceive slang as something alien, unusual for the speech of an intelligent person. However, today it can be observed the spread of slang vocabulary in many areas of life: on the radio and television, in the press and literature, on the Internet and in colloquial speech.

The most well-known definition is that given by V.A. Khomyakov: “Slang is relatively stable for a certain period, widely used, stylistically marked (reduced) lexical layer (nouns, adjectives and verbs denoting everyday phenomena, objects, processes and signs), a component of expressive vernacular included in literary language, very heterogeneous in its origins, degree of approximation to the literary standard, which has a pejorative expression” [4, p. 43-44].

The table below illustrates some examples of English slang in the Russian and Uzbek languages

№	Slang word in English	Meaning	Slang word in Russian	Slang word in Uzbek
1	Email	Electronic mail	Имейл, мыло	Imeyl
2	Cover; cover version	Re-sing and / or replay	Кавер – закаверить; каверверсия	Kaver – kaverversiyasi
3	Hacker	Electronic cracker Electronic thief	Хакер	Xaker
4	Notebook, note	A portable laptop	Ноут	Nout
5	Drive	Ardor	Драйв – драйвовый	Drayv
6	Pick-up	Become acquainted with a girl; to meet a girl	Пикап – запискапить – пикапер	Pikap
7	Loser	Defeated person	Лузер	Luzer
8	Fashion	Made/created according to the latest fashion	Фешн	Feshn
9	Google	Search the Internet	Гугл – гуглить – загуглить	Slang word is absent
10	Bike	Bicycles, mopeds, motorbike	Байк	Bayk
11	Pub	Brasserie	Паб	Pab
12	Bra	Uplift	Бра	Bra
13	Bro	Brother	Бро	Bro
14	Doc	Doctor	Док	Dok
15	Pro	Professional	Профи	Profi
16	Sis	Sister	Сис	Sis
17	Hype	Give publicity to; propaganda	Хайп – хайповый – хайповать	Хауп

The use of English vocabulary in everyday life is becoming not only something familiar and common, but also fashionable and prestigious. The native speakers of Uzbek and Russian languages themselves, unconsciously contribute to the strengthening of the role of the English language, making underestimated subjective assessments of their native language. The habituation of the population to the everyday presence of a foreign language or its numerous elements in the cultural environment, daily contact with foreign words, erasure of interlingual lexical differences serves to unify natural cultural and mental differentiation of ethnic groups. And this is a direct threat to the national culture, as well as to the native language.

Thereby, it should be recognized the negative impact of foreign vocabulary, penetrating into the sphere of everyday communication of Uzbek and Russian speakers, on the development of their native languages. Anglo-American vocabulary should not break the balance in the ratio of “native” and “alien” in the national language. If the violation of this ratio nevertheless occurs in favor of the “alien”, then this is an attack on ethnic identity, mentality, national culture and language. Moreover, “language is not just a system of signs, but an instrument for organizing the life of society and a person. Language is the focus and expression of the entire folk life, its spirit and current state. What is the language - such is the person, the same is the society” [3, p. 10].

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